

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

A NEW LEAF-SPOT DISEASE OF POLYGONUM PERSICARIA

P. J. O'GARA

(WITH PLATE 10)

In July of 1914 and August of 1916, Mr. W. W. Jones, botanist in the department of agricultural investigations, American Smelting & Refining Company, made collections of *Polygonum persicaria* L. showing an apparently new leaf-spot. An examination of the literature indicates that this leaf-spot disease has not been previously noted and that the organism is an undescribed species of *Septoria* quite different from the species of *Septoria* described as occurring upon Polygonum or related genera. From field observations it would seem that this type of leaf-spot is rather rare, only two small collections having been made as noted above. The description of the species is as follows:

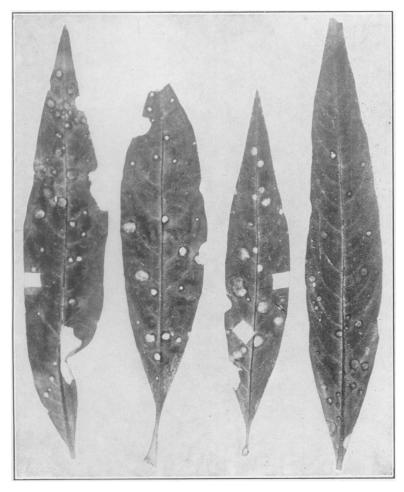
Septoria persicariae sp. nov.

Maculis amphigenis subcircularibus, 1–8 mm. diam., sparsis v. saepe confluentibus, rubiginoso-brunneis dein centro griseo-brunneis v. griseis, anguste purpureo v. violaceo-limbatis; pycnidiis amphigenis, parcis v. numerosis, sparsis v. aggregatis, immersis, membranaceis, brunneis v. atro-brunneis, globosis 50–120 μ diam., osteolo depressis v. parvulo pertusis; sporulis hyalinis filiformibus utrinque obtusis v. attenuatis v. saepe uno apice latoribus altero gradatim attenuatis (sub-clavulatis), rectis, curvis v. saepe flexuosis, continuis v. indistincte pluriseptatis, saepe minute guttulatis, 17–60 \times 1–3 μ , cirrose expulsis; basidiis non vivis.

Hab. in foliis vivis *Polygoni persicariae*, Salt Lake Valley, Utah, Amer. Bor. (Wyatt W. Jones).

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL INVESTIGATIONS,
AMERICAN SMELTING & REFINING COMPANY,
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

MYCOLOGIA PLATE 10



Photograph of type specimens of leaves of *Polygonum persicaria* L. infected with *Septoria persicariae* O'Gara. From the collection of Wyatt W. Jones, Salt Lake Valley, Utah, August 23, 1916